

Diagnosis Of The Dying Race

READ THIS PAGE. THESE ARE THE STATEMENTS OF MEN WHO HAVE BEEN INTIMATELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIFE OF THIS COMMUNITY FOR MANY YEARS. THEY ARE MEN WHO HAVE WON THE RESPECT OF THE COMMUNITY, WHO HAVE WON HONOR IN THEIR PROFESSION AND WHO HAVE ACQUIRED THE WISDOM OF EXPERIENCE. THEIR EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THEM WHAT THEY HERE SET FORTH—THAT THE SALOON IS THE CURSE OF THE HAWAIIAN RACE AND THE CURSE OF ANY RACE THAT BECOMES THE SLAVE OF IT.

READ WHY.

An Educator's Views

David Starr Jordan says:

"Alcohol serves no useful purpose. It has no medicinal value. It is a dangerous element, in that it teaches the nerves to lie. It deranges the nerves."

"To be able to take a considerable amount of alcohol without becoming intoxicated is an evidence of weakness instead of strength."

"The saloon is a stepping-stone to things infinitely worse. The saloon and the traffic of it are inseparable. The saloon is the center of corruption and vice. In prohibition States, the young people are growing up without the degrading and destroying influence of the saloon. Saloons would not exist were it not for the power of money behind them."

"The greatest factors in the advancement of civilization at the present time are:

"The movement for Sobriety, and
"The movement for Peace."

ONE KIND OF LICENSE

"I MUST ACKNOWLEDGE ONE CASE WHERE A BOOZY-DRINKING COMMUNITY WAS TRANSFORMED INTO A SOBER, ORDERLY ONE BY THE SIMPLE PROCESS OF REFUSING A LICENSE TO THE WHOLE ISLAND. COME TO THINK OF IT, HOWEVER, THAT'S A GOOD DEAL LIKE PROHIBITION AND NOT QUITE THE SORT OF 'LICENSE' THAT THE ANTIPROHIBITIONISTS HAVE IN MIND. LICENSE, IT SEEMS TO ME, HAS HAD A FAIR CHANCE. I WOULD EXPERIMENT WITH PROHIBITION."—J. F. Brown.

Editor Advertiser:—In complying with your request for an expression of my views on the prohibition question, I realize the futility of attempting to convert any one against his will, and how ineffective in general is any argument based on humanitarian grounds as against arguments based on "business," dollars and personal gratification. Nevertheless, here goes! The worst your readers can do is to cut off their subscriptions and take the Bulletin.

I hear frequently that "the commissioners are the ones to fix this thing"; "if they would only stop the sale of rotten booze," rank poison, etc., would you do this and that, all would be lovely.

QUALITY?

As to the quality of the liquor consumed and its departure from ideal standards of old Kentucky, I can not find it in my heart to criticize the license commissioners; their job is a hard one anyway, and the quality does not seem to me to "cut much ice" in the general result. The woman who was "battering" "Haul in!" the other night at twelve o'clock, and whose husband (drunk) had been battering the head of her (also drunk) didn't seem to have any distinct idea (nor did the child who was with her) as to whether the difficulty had come from prime hours or dago red. It was alcohol in some form, and it did the business, as it has in tens of thousands of worse cases.

I have had the chance for about forty years to observe the effect of regulation of the liquor traffic under a license system in Hawaii. Conditions have been worse at one time than another, and probably the commissioners who have held office under the present law have done all in their power to lessen the evils of the drink traffic, and have mitigated some of the worst. But the same old story is still told in the courts, on the streets, and there are hidden chapters read by but few.

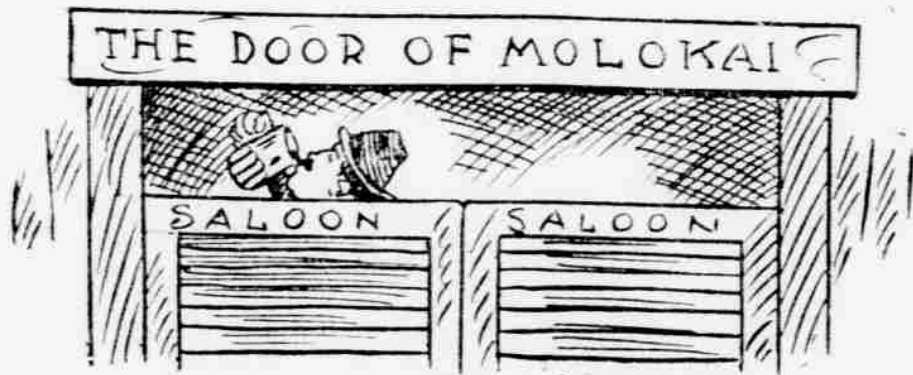
PREVENTION?

One phase of the evil the commissioners can not reach. They may make the saloon itself as orderly as a Wednesday evening prayer meeting, may enforce all the rules against screen doors, have the prescribed distances to a foot from school or church rigidly enforced, but they can not prevent any man from walking out of the saloon with a bottle of square face that may make him crazy and carry hell to his family. To be just to the license system and the commissioners, however, I must acknowledge one case where a boozy, drinking community was transformed into a sober, orderly one by the simple process of refusing a license to the whole island. Come to think of it, however, that's a good deal like prohibition, and not quite the sort of "license" that the antiprohibitionists have in mind. License, it seems to me, has had a fair chance; I would experiment with prohibition.

"But prohibition doesn't prohibit," they say. Certainly not; no prohibition ever did (absolutely), not even of murder. But it does have a moderating effect, and that at least is desirable.

FAILURE?

"It has been a failure wherever it has been tried." Perhaps so, and again perhaps not. It seems to me that statistics are favorable to the claims that prohibition has moderated drinking and lessened crime enormously. But one thing is certain—it never failed in Honolulu, for it never has been tried, and a fair trial is all that one could ask and expect. It will be answered that we had prohibition once against the sale of any liquor to Hawaiians, and



ALCOHOL AND LEPROSY

It is impossible to say How Much Alcoholism Contributes to the Dissemination of Leprosy By Increasing The Susceptibility of the Individual to the Disease, but I am of the Opinion that it plays no Small Part in the Process of Perpetual Leprosy in this Community—Dr. Walter R. Brinckerhoff.

Editor Advertiser:—In the present discussion of prohibition it seems to me that three fundamental considerations are wilfully disregarded by some of the disputants and overlooked, through ignorance of the facts, by others:

First—The alcohol which is the active principle of the so-called alcoholic beverages (ethyl alcohol) is a poisonous, habit-producing drug. The similarity between alcohol and opium and its derivatives are many. Both dull the sense of pain; both cause a temporary sense of well-being; both kill in large doses and both produce a craving for the drug after prolonged use. Both wreck the habitue, morally, mentally and spiritually.

I believe that good men should take these facts into consideration when arguing for the pretended inherent right to make and dispense the drug as a beverage. If such men will substitute morphine or cocaine for alcohol and alcoholic beverages, in the text of their arguments, they will be surprised and shocked to find what they are advocating. To those who realize the full significance of such a course and then pursue it I have nothing to say.

Second—Alcohol produces a definite disease. Text books on medicine list alcoholism, acute alcoholism and chronic alcoholism as definite clinical entities. I recommend to disputants upon the liquor problem a careful course of reading in the voluminous scientific literature of alcoholism. They should know the actions of the drug with which they propose to deal.

Third—Alcohol, used as a beverage, is a recognized contributive cause of an appalling array of diseases. One of the leading alienists in America attributes one-third of the cases of insanity under his care to alcoholism.

Any one who has had experience in hospitals knows that when a steady drinker comes in with smallpox, pneumonia, a broken leg, or such, that the chances are that before the case is over the patient will have to be put in a straight jacket or tied in bed.

Any one who has served time in the post mortem room of a municipal hospital knows how many cases come to autopsy, showing the "wet brain" of alcoholism.

Alcohol also has a curious power to cause certain bacteriological diseases to flare up after they have apparently been cured or become quiescent.

The so-called "Beer test" for gonorrhea is well known to all physicians and is quite generally used to determine the question of cure.

Those of us who are familiar with leprosy well know that an alcoholic spree will precipitate an outbreak of an otherwise quiescent leprosy.

Its use in this way has been suggested to determine whether or no the disease has been arrested.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY HOW MUCH ALCOHOLISM CONTRIBUTES TO THE DISSEMINATION OF LEPROSY BY INCREASING THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE DISEASE, BUT I AM OF THE OPINION THAT IT PLAYS NO SMALL PART IN THE PROCESS OF PERPETUAL LEPROSY IN THIS COMMUNITY.

In view of these facts I feel that one must use every endeavor to confine the use of such a dangerous drug to medical prescription, and I hope to live to see the day when its use there will be limited to take advantage of its action as a solvent of otherwise inactive drugs. Respectfully,

WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF.

June 19, 1910.

MUST YOU TAKE OUT FIRE INSURANCE ON YOURSELF?

"Alcohol is a fuel, useful in science and in the arts. * * * * * but the man who thinks he can compete with a stove in burning alcohol makes a very great mistake—he is outclassed." This is the text of a remarkable pronouncement known as Bulletin No. 3 of the policyholders' health bureau, which was issued lately by Eugene L. Fisk, M.D., medical director of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York City.

That alcoholic risks are not wanted by insurance companies is an old story, but this latest pronouncement goes into remarkable detail as to the danger in both the use and abuse of alcoholic stimulants from the point of view of life insurance. After taking up in succession the latest facts regarding alcohol as an anesthetic, alcohol in medicine, the testimony of the business world, and the testimony of life insurance, Doctor Fisk declares that while alcohol in excess is deadly poison, medical judgment pronounces against even its moderate use. "We believe that the time will come as predicted by Huxley, Spencer and others, when the man who deliberately throws away in no good cause the splendid asset of sound health, shall be declared a social enemy."

Some of the other points effectively brought out by Doctor Fisk are as follows:

"It has been conclusively shown by laboratory experiments that alcohol taken in so-called moderate quantities (two glasses of beer daily), reduces mental and physical efficiency. Those who are disposed to question the statement would do well to have themselves subjected to a test in some experimental laboratory, where the degree of impairment of mental and physical functions caused by alcohol can be measured quite as accurately as a yard of cloth.

"Alcohol is a good fuel, and can be burned in a certain kind of stove without the formation of cinders, and without injury to the stove. If the stove had a brain, nervous system, kidneys and liver, the results would be different.

"Alcohol can be burned in the human body, and will temporarily produce energy, also cinders, but it exacts a heavy toll for this service.

"Alcohol has been misnamed a stimulant. Its total effect is anesthetic; therein lies its danger. The fancied stimulation is merely a release of the lower nervous activities, by a suppression of the higher, causing a narrowing of the field of consciousness.

"Our great railroad systems and manufacturing industries, where skilled labor, depending on accurate mental processes, is employed, discriminate against even the so-called moderate drinker. Business instinct has discerned what scientific experiment has proven, viz: that the anesthetized employee is unprofitable."

JOHN P. LENNON.

"I have lived somewhat more than half a century, and have had some experience in that time, and every bit of it tends to convince me from year to year more and more that the saloon is of greater injury to the wage workers of the country than any other thing connected with our lives as citizens and as men."—John P. Lennon, Treasurer, American Federation of Labor.

WHAT A TEACHER OF HAWAIIANS SAYS

"It is a great satisfaction to any man to see his sons strong in body, clear headed, well trained to do some useful work; and with clean blood to pass on to their sons."

"To be a father of such sons is a great satisfaction; but to be a grandfather of such grandchildren is to know the highest satisfaction a man may know."

"If I had wanted my sons to be weak and diseased and worthless, I would have used liquor before they were born and given it to them early in life."

"On July 26, each man in Hawaii will say, by his ballot, 'I want my sons and grandsons to have the best chance in life that is possible. I want them to be strong, clear-headed, educated.' Or, he will say, 'I don't care what happens to my children and grandchildren. Let them look out for themselves.'"

"But suppose the majority don't care. Does that make it right for either their descendants or for yours? You might as well ask a lot of tramps to vote as to whether they would work for a living or live without work. Of course, they would vote against work."

"When a man has got the drink habit he is no longer in a state of mind to vote on the drink question any more than a tramp is in a proper state of mind to vote on the work question."

"Suppose ninety per cent. of the voters cast ballots in favor of the saloons. Instead of showing that the saloon is right, it would show how dead wrong the saloon really is. Simply having a majority does not necessarily prove anything. The matter is just as right or just as wrong after the vote as before the vote."

"The majority never has really ruled. And it should not rule till that majority is sufficiently intelligent to know what is best for the coming generations, and sufficiently free to stand for what is best."

"On July 26, not the right nor the wrong of prohibition, but the conditions under which your children and their children are to be born and live, will be decided."

"Ruskin says, 'The wealth and strength of a nation are its men and women.'"

"What are you going to do about it?"
PROF. C. THOMPSON.
Kamehameha Schools.

ROBERT S. GAULT

I believe in prohibition because it does prohibit. I ought to know for I have lived in prohibition territory several years, and know there are no blind pigs in most towns of Kansas and Oklahoma. And the reports of the internal revenue department show twenty-four million dollars decrease in 1908 showing a great decrease in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the United States.

The saloon is responsible for seventy-five per cent. of the crimes committed. The cost of prosecuting and punishing the criminals is far more than the revenue derived from the saloon to say nothing of the sorrow, shame, suffering and poverty for which it is responsible. And the boys of Hawaii are worth more than any revenue derived from the saloon and in licensing the saloon we are placing in their way that which wrecks many a boy's life.

ROBERT S. GAULT,
Secretary Boys' Clubs.

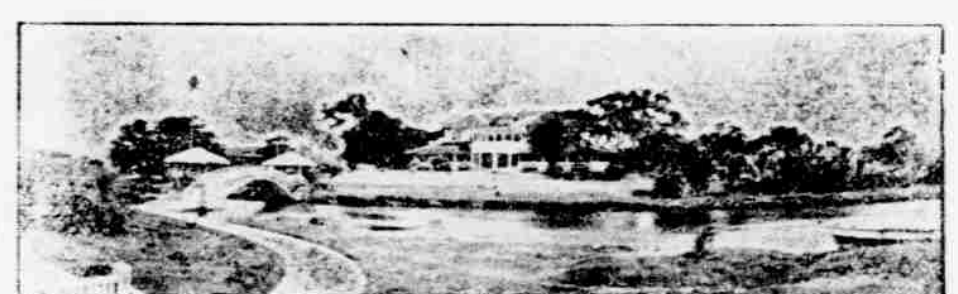
FRANK L. LEE

"I believe in prohibition because I do not believe in the saloon. There is an old proverb: 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' which being translated into Hawaiian reads:

"A fence at the top of the Pali is better than a hospital at the bottom. A fashionable saloon facing on a public street is where you are tempted to take your first drink. Under a prohibitory law, such a place ceases to exist. The blind pig on a back alley is frequented by the man whose previously acquired appetite has led him there. It offers no special allurements to the self-respecting young man." FRANK L. LEE.

CHIEF W. P. CHANDLER.

"There are now hundreds of children in Knoxville with clothes and shoes to wear and something to eat who went naked and hungry when saloons were here."—W. P. Chandler, Chief of Police of Knoxville, Tennessee.



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AGENTS FOR CELEBRATED UEATA SANDWICH.

THE TRUTH OF MORTALITY FIGURES

Dr. A. Mauritz. After Twenty Years of Labor Among Hawaiians Gives Opinions.

DRINK IS THE ONE CURSE

"If We Love Them We Men Ought to Abolish Liquor Or We Are Rank Hypocrites."

Editor Advertiser:—In Friday's issue appears the following statement credited to Bishop Restarick:

"Sexual excesses, lasciviousness and other irregularities are the main agents in killing off the Hawaiian people." I maintain that sexual excess (without the aid of its twin brother Alcohol) can not be held solely responsible for the decrease of the Hawaiian people.

Previous to the advent of the Foreigner and his Alcohol, the physique of the Hawaiians was excellent. History and tradition all go to prove that sexual excesses were rampant; yet in spite of famines, wars, internecine strife, infanticide, the race amounted to at least 250,000 souls. The aboriginal population today is less than 25,000.

Sexual excess and irregularities without drink to brace them up is a rare case. Who ever heard of a brothel existing without whisky, gin, wine? The lurking destroyer in the house of ill-fame is King Alcohol. Whether it be the enticing Jezebel of Kakaako, the painted harlot of Iwilei, the smiling courtesan of Punchbowl, or the siren of Palama—All these lairs contain one thing in common—Drink.

If venereal disease and sexual excess were the main factors at work sapping the vitality of the Hawaiian race, we certainly should expect to see this condition set forth in the vital statistics of the Territory. The figures all argue the other way.

Mortality from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1909.—All races, 8633. Pulmonary: Hawaiians only, 3118 tuberculosis, 1008; leprosy, 219; venereal disease, all races, 64.

Mr. Editor, these figures speak for themselves. Such reckless and random statements, that the Hawaiian race is being killed off by sexual excesses, lasciviousness and other irregularities, can not be true in the face of the above strong evidence.

The Hawaiian race is not saturated with syphilis—to assert this is a most unjust calumny.

Venereal disease is generally mild amongst the Hawaiians. Their daily food: fish, shell fish and limu, give them a certain immunity; these articles of diet contain sufficient iodine to hold off the disease.

Let them poison their systems with gin, then this immunity no longer holds good.

In the late evening of their lives the cry comes to protect the Hawaiian race from the liquor curse, it is very late, and I question if it can be done. The Hawaiian is like an overgrown child, easily led, easily tempted and easily flattered. It is cruel and merciless to watch him against the crafty white man.

Expose the shrewd keen-witted Englishman, the canny Scot, the cold calculating Englishman, the effusive, cautious Irishman, the stolid level-headed German, to the same temptations that beset the Hawaiian, and lure him to his doom, these races will and can resist the tempter; the Hawaiian can not.

Our mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts are appealing to us to rid them of the surly drunken brute, who comes home with curses, abuse and blows, and possible murder in his trail.

If we love them, we men ought to do it, otherwise our professions of love and regard are rank hypocrisy.

A. MAURITZ,
Physician.

July 20, 1910.